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The Daily Commercial

The Nicholson Pavement.

If there is any city in the Union where street improvements are more necessary than in Pittsburgh, the inhabitants thereof are much to be pitied, indeed. Our unsightly cobble stones are set in their beds, that they are simply receptacles for mud and water in wet weather, and dust and ashes in dry weather. Besides they are terribly severe on horses, as witness the immense drays and wagons, with their broad and heavily tired wheels, these animals are compelled to draw over them. The great favor which the Nicholson pavement is held wherever it has been introduced, proves that it is far superior to cobble stones. It is equally if not more durable, less expensive to keep in repair, and more comfortable to man and beast. The Philadelphia *Press* says: The block of Nicholson pavement on North Broad-street has proved such a success that the citizens of that vicinity contemplate its general introduction on the street. It is indeed a great improvement, and, although new here, is well established in San Francisco, Saint Louis, Detroit, Toledo, and other Western cities. In the city of Chicago it is one of the greatest attractions. The *Tribune* of that city says: Nineteen streets and parts of streets are to be paved with this the finest pavement in the world." And in a recent letter, J. K. Thompson, Esq., superintendent of public works in Chicago, thus writes: "After a trial of about ten years, we are so well pleased with the pavement that we put down no other kind. We think it quite as economical as the stone pavement, much easier to keep in repair; easier to clean; less injurious to horses and vehicles, and at the same time comparatively noiseless." Mayor Thomas, of Saint Louis, writes that there it is thought "the most durable pavement we can use. While I remain in office, I shall do what I can to have it continued."

The citizens of Mansfield, Ohio, are having a regular cleaning out of the thieves and rowdies who have infested the town and with whom the authorities could not cope. A committee of three hundred citizens are doing the business. This band visited the dens of the city, and made arrests, and the next day the scoundrels were taken into Miller's Hall, where the indignant citizens could see and recognize them hereafter. They were then sent out of the city, and warned not to return. The resident thieves and pickpockets have also been notified to leave within twenty-four hours. The citizens have taken this matter with a firm and determined spirit ridding the town of this class of people; for they have perfected the organization, and intend to carry out the provisions for which it was organized to the letter.

WASHINGTON DESERTED.—A lady correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the best description of our national capital yet: "Washington is a concrete of seediness. It is a poor relation of prosperous cities. It is out at elbows, shabby toes, generally dingy and neglected, while the showy public buildings shine upon its poverty like pinchbeck jewelry. Founded as a land speculation, it bears its hateful birth-mark still. Nothing here looks thrifty. Smart and forced gentility nudges dirty and dejected poverty. Occasionally a sturdy three-story brick house pushes itself up in a rash moment, but it soon sinks as a forlorn and deprecating air, as asking pardon of the surrounding wrecks for having disturbed their doleful harmony. The plan of this city will remain a mystery till the end of time."

PETROLEUM IN CUBA.—A letter dated Havana, February 4, says: Several oil wells will be struck shortly, and, if the reports about their richness and productiveness can be credited, we will soon be able not only to supply our own wants in that line, but also make it an article of export. But we have been so often deceived by reports about mines, that it is always prudent to await the result after a fair trial. The working of the celebrated copper mines at the Villa del Cobre, near Santiago de Cuba, has been partially abandoned, and the vaunted mines of Suaracahuya, where they expected to find gold and silver in abundance, and which at the time created quite an excitement, have turned out a complete humbug, hardly a decent specimen having been found.

EXTENSION OF MONONGAHELA SLACKWATER.—The Morgantown, West Va., *Post*, announces that "the commissioners appointed by the new charter will meet on Monday, the 11th day of March, for the purpose of organizing and opening books of subscription. We hope there will be a meeting of all the commissioners and that they will at once go to the work in motion. Our dam should be built the coming summer, and can be, if the proper means are used. Let us have the river improved at once. The money is awaiting the works. The people are anxious for it. A little 'hurra' is nothing compared to an easy access to the Pittsburgh market. Let us have it."

THE PROPOSED CURB FOR MORMONISM.—Acting upon the suggestion of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the Legislature of Nevada, on the 4th of February, passed a joint resolution requesting Congress to annex the territory of Utah to the State of Nevada. This proceeding caused quite a flutter throughout the State and Territory, and the Press of both commented freely upon the subject. The Salt Lake *Telegraph*, in commenting upon the proposed annexation as cure for polygamy, says it won't affect it at all; nor will it interfere one whit with the peaceful pursuits of the citizens of Utah. The Nevada papers are divided in sentiment upon the subject.

Maurice Sands has just come out with a delightful book entitled "The World of Butterflies," containing sixty-two exquisite illustrations from the author's pencil of the improvident beauties of which he treats. The illustrious "George" has contributed a charming preface to her son's book, and an admirable letter on "The Mystery of the Beautiful in Creation," intercalated into the text of the work. "The magnificence of the creation," he writes, "consists in its wisdom, in the unity of its plan, and in the variety of its combinations. You will only understand the Creator (insofar as it is given to man to understand him), on condition of leaving in your mind the smallest possible amount of ignorance in regard to the world which you inhabit."

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

There were three hundred and eighty-five deaths in New York last week.

The dry house of the Miami Powder Company, five miles north of Xenia, blew up about 2:30 o'clock yesterday forenoon. Two men were killed.

A large number of Fenians are in Washington urging Congressmen to immediately recognize their rights as belligerents. They will appear before the Committee on Foreign Affairs as soon as that Committee is organized.

The *Herald's* special says the appointment of Southern District Commanders still hangs fire. The President hesitates to appoint Sheridan. Some say he is too much of a soldier and too little of a politician for the place. Sheridan is largely commended and will probably be appointed.

The New York *Times's* special says two distinct parties are at work in every Southern State to organize conventions under the Reconstruction Bill. The unconditional Union men say, however, that the disqualifications of the Reconstruction Bill are not comprehensive enough to insure the safety of the Union cause, as the convicted men now in office, will be able to take the prescribed oath and secure re-election in Georgia. There are thoroughly reconstructed, and Governor Brown's party has joined forces with them. In South Carolina, Alabama, Florida and Texas the organizations are not so complete, but their ramifications are rapidly being extended. On the other hand, those who fill the offices at present are also organized.

A Washington special says: It appears to be now conceded that the entire South will speedily organize under the Reconstruction act. Such is the opinion of all here in official and other prominent positions. Senator Johnson, of Maryland, is in daily receipt of numerous letters from all regions of the South, thanking him for the course he has taken recently on the Reconstruction question. A paragraph from one of these letters, received to-day, will indicate the tone of the sentiment among the conservative men of the South. A prominent citizen of Beaufort, North Carolina, says: "We see that you voted for the Sherman bill under the conviction that the South could not do better. I fear if we seriously oppose it, harsher measures will be inflicted."

STATE ITEMS.

James A. Dunn is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Meadville. He is an active, enterprising business man of that city.

Mr. George L. Dimmick, of the firm of J. S. Davis & Co., of Pithole, and an extensive operator on Pithole creek, some three weeks since visited New York, and put up at one of the principal hotels. He was regular in his attendance at meals and lodging for ten days, when he suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, since when nothing has been heard from him. Foul play is suspected.

David Warren, while engaged in felling a tree near Titusville, on Friday, was instantly killed by a branch of the tree striking him on the neck.

The name of Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville, is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge of this State. Judge Derrickson is an accomplished jurist, and would do honor to the position.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1867. NO. 157.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

VIRGINIA AND RECONSTRUCTION

Cowan Rejected as Minister to Austria.

The Fenian Troubles in Ireland.

Resolutions of Sympathy Introduced in the Senate.

The Southern Military District Commanders.

The French Spoliation Bill Again.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, March 13, 1867.

Congress.

Congress was to-day without special interest. The House was engaged most of the day on a private bill, and the Senate, contrary to general anticipation, did not take up the supplementary reconstruction bill which passed yesterday in the House. It was deemed best by the Senate to have it considered by their Judiciary Committee.

Another Virginia Delegation.

A delegation from the Virginia Senate arrived to-day to confer with the President and Congress relative to the inauguration of the new plan of reconstruction in that State. They were unable to see the President, but were advised by Congressmen to await the passage of the supplemental reconstruction bill, which is now pending in the Senate.

Opposed to Registration by the Military Officer.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, is here, opposing that feature of the supplemental bill which places the registration of voters in the hands of military officers.

Edgar Cowan Rejected.

Ex-Senator Cowan was to-day rejected by the Senate as Minister to Austria, by a vote of 17 for to 30 against. There was a spirited debate on his nomination.

Fenian Sympathy.

There is a delegation here representing the Fenian organization, urging an expression on the part of Congress sympathising with the present troubles in Ireland. Resolutions to that effect were introduced in the Senate and laid over.

The Southern Military Commanders.

The Cabinet to-day had again under discussion the assignment of military officers to the five Southern Districts, but the list was not completed. They will be fully announced during the present week.

Ninth State Dinner.

The ninth State dinner of the President took place this evening at six o'clock, in the State dining room at the Executive Mansion. Cards of invitation were extended to the new Senators, and about one-half of the new Representatives in the Fortieth Congress, together with their ladies,

Mileage of New Members.

The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day had up the question of paying the members of the Fortieth Congress who did not belong to the Thirty-ninth Congress the usual mileage, and decided that they were entitled to it.

The Colorado Contested Seat.

The House Committee on Elections to-day decided in the contested case from Colorado that neither delegate was entitled *prima facie* to the seat.

The French Spoliation Bill.

The usual bill for payment for what is known as the French Spoliations, as reported in the Senate to-day, but will never pass. The same bill has been reported regularly for ten years.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1867.

AID FOR IRELAND.

About $1,000 was collected and subscribed for the aid of Ireland at the public meeting last night.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

No day has yet been fixed for the trial of Surratt. It is supposed to be the 18th or 20th inst.

BRIDGE REPAIRED.

The railroad bridge over the Potomac is thoroughly repaired, and trains are running regularly.

SPANISH MINISTER RECALLED.

Senor Tassana, who for the past ten years has most acceptably represented in the United States the government of Her Most Catholic Majesty of Spain, in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, presented his letter of recall to the President to-day.

REJECTIONS.

The Senate rejected the nomination of ex-Senator Edgar Cowan as Minister to Austria. According to the conversation of Republican Senators, they do not consider his political views such as should belong to a representative abroad, in view of the rebellion through which the country has just passed. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri, was rejected as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. John Adams as Naval Officer at Boston; ex-Congressman, S. E. Ancona, Naval Officer at Philadelphia, and Joseph Severns, Surveyor of Customs, same port.

NO TROUBLE AT WILLIAMSBURG, VA.

The statement having been published that there was trouble at Williamsburg, Va., between the whites and freedmen, and the military had been called out to suppress the same, Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Fifth District of Virginia telegraphed Gen. Howard today that he had not asked for military for Williamsburg. Eight mounted men had been sent to Yorktown for a few days to assist in removing the freed people, but there was no trouble whatever.

LIFE-SAVING APPARATUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, in accordance with the suggestions of Captain Min, ordered the assemblage of a Commission in New York, on the 2d Monday of April, proximo, for the purpose of examining and testing the merits of such inventions of a life-saving character as may be brought before them. Said inventions will embrace boilers of steamers, engine anti-encrustators, safety valves, steam gauges, water gauges, steering apparatus, and life-boats with detaching apparatus. Circulars will be issued for a period before the Commission for the purpose of explaining their inventions, but no expenses will be allowed under any circumstances.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following appointments: Commodores in the Navy on the retired list—Capts. Lawrence Kearney, Charles S. McCauly, John H. Aulick, Jas. Armstrong, Wm. Inman, John A. Chauncy, Jos. Glynn, Robert Ritchie, Francis B. Ellison, and Chas. Green. Commodores—J. D. Shaw, Jno. Calhoun, Benj. J. Totten, John C. Carter, Jno. C. Glosson, Edward R. Thomson, Guert Gansevoort, and Robert Handy. The following on the retired list—Capt. Wm. D. Salter, Chas. Beeman, William Jameson, John H. Graham, Stephen Champlain, Jno. G. Young, Commanders—Edw. W. Carpender, H. Brown, Charles H. Jackson, James F. Watson, Peter Turner, and James F. Miller. To be Brigadier General—Jacob Sechin, Commandant of Marine Corps. Collectors of Customs—John Bridler, District of Montana and Idaho;

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1867.

☞ *The* DAILY COMMERCIAL *is circulated in all parts of the State, in Western Virginia, Ohio and the adjacent States, and without comparison, is the best advertising medium in Pittsburgh.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *gives the only complete reports of the local markets published, and is accepted as authority by dealers at home and in all the principal cities.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is sold everywhere in the city, and by News Dealers at all the principal points. Price five cents a copy.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *solicits local correspondence, giving events of interest, concisely written; also, of improvements, inventions and personal movements.*

☞ THE COMMERCIAL *is the only paper in Pittsburgh that uses the telegraph freely. Its special dispatches are from correspondents selected for their intelligence and reliability.*

ON the third page to-day will be found a variety of interesting matter.

THE Detroit *Tribune* protests against the proposition made by the Washington *Chronicle*, that the States should build houses for Representatives and Senators, as impracticable and absurd.

THE news from Mexico is of much interest, it assuring us of the occupation of the Capital and the principal points by the forces of JAUREZ, whose triumph seems to be complete.

THE most notable strike for higher wages, is by the French mechanics engaged on the great Exposition building. As work on the building is very much behind hand, people will be curious to know how the Emperor will treat the "lockout."

WE were in error yesterday as to the time the Allegheny County Wool Grower's Association would meet. The meeting will be to-day, in the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M. It is expected that those who feel an interest in this branch of business will attend.

NOTWITHSTANDING the placid assurance which the cable brings to us, that all is quiet in Ireland, there is reason for suspecting such is not the fact. As if impelled not to disguise the whole truth, the dispatch adds that "another rising" is expected, but that the authorities will put it down. This is ominous, and gives us a queer idea of "perfect quiet" and "disturbance entirely suppressed."

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Public attention is being steadily drawn to the important matter of filling the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania, which will occur towards the close of the year by the expiration of Chief Justice WOODWARD'S term, and already several persons have been named in connection with the Union Republican nomination. In the discussion which must necessarily precede a selection, it should be distinctly understood that as at present constituted, the Supreme Court has four Judges from the East and but one from the West, and that in selecting the successor of Judge WOODWARD, the claims of the West should be constantly kept in view. Presuming, therefore, on the right of the West to present the candidate, we feel that no apology will be required of us for pressing for the Union nomination the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS, LL. D., Associate Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county.

Judge WILLIAMS studied law with Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and in May, 1841, was admitted to the bar in this county, at once establishing himself as an able and successful lawyer. In the fall of 1851 he was elected Associate Judge of the District Court, where he was associated with that eminent jurist, the late WALTER FORWARD, and in the fall of 1861 was without opposition re-elected to the same position.

As a lawyer, Judge WILLIAMS was eminently successful, because being in the amplest sense of the term an honest man he espoused no man's cause which his mind and conscience did not approve, and having a mind well trained in the subtleties of the law and rapid in the perception and application of facts. As a Judge his reputation is literally State-wide. His opinions are clear, logical, searching and exhaustive, and are but rarely reversed. In the discharge of his duties as Judge he brings the same incorruptible honesty and integrity for which he was noted as a lawyer, and has never, to our knowledge, been charged with unfairness, prejudice or partiality. To new practitioners he is always kind and indulgent, but merciless with respect to the sophistries often times woven by attorneys for the gratification of peculative clients. From early youth he has been a constant and sedulous student of the bible, from whence he has undoubtedly drawn much of that wisdom, judgment and justice which characterize his legal opinions.

His education has been most liberal, not only in his native language but in the classics and in mathematics, his proficiency in the latter establishing in him habits of searching analysis and close reasoning. Delighting in the study of the law, he has always been a close student, and enjoys as the fruits of his unwearied application as profound a knowledge of the legal science as the most eminent jurist of the State. In the practice of the law at the Bar and in its dispensation on the Bench he has always regarded it as the means by which the rights of the citizen should be secured and his wrongs redressed, and this conviction has always encouraged him to acquire greater proficiency in its knowledge.

In politics Judge WILLIAMS has never been a partizan in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but has always, we believe, by his vote endeavored to secure the success of such principles as he deemed most just. He sympathized intensely with those movements of liberty and progress which have at length redeemed the nation from the foul blot of slavery, and placed us as a people on the road to high renown and perfection in freedom. Thus sympathizing, he was found from the inception to the close of the attempt of slavery at the life of the nation, among the loyal people of the North who never faltered in their devotion to the Government, or lost faith in the ultimate vindication of the supremacy of the Union. To this extent only has Judge WILLIAMS ever been connected with politics. As a citizen, merely espousing his principles and exercising his right of suffrage, he has abstained from participation in party cliques, caucuses and conventions. By this means has he kept himself free from bias and prejudice, and established one of the most important qualifications for the position, in connection with which his name has been mentioned.

In private life Judge WILLIAMS is a genial companion and an entertaining and instructive conversationalist. Thoroughly imbued with the genuine spirit of Christianity, he is liberal in his benevolence and charity.

With all these and the other things which go to make a good man, an upright citizen and an incorruptible Judge, we feel no ordinary pride that Allegheny County has such a man to offer for the exalted position of Judge of the Supreme Court. Combining such qualities, we believe him to be the strongest man in Western Pennsylvania, and that if nominated he will be triumphantly elected. That he can be nominated we feel entirely certain, as his friends will enter the canvass with him supported by the undivided strength of the party in this county and by the favor of many influential gentlemen in other parts of the State.

WAGES IN EUROPE.

While the subject of wages is engaging attention among us, it may be interesting to notice the rates paid in some parts of Europe. It must, however, be borne in mind that the expense of living there is far less than in this country, although proportionately not so much less as the wages are. From one statement we infer that wages are less on the Continent than even in England, for it is stated in a letter from Belgium that the iron works there are running to their full capacity, and that large orders have been received, for locomotive and other machinery, *from England*. The wages of a skilled workman are about one dollar and a half a day, *thirteen and a half hours* being the day's work. Other workmen, weavers and spinners, receive the same wages, no stoppage being allowed for breakfast or tea. A letter from England says there is distress among the Spitalfield workers on velvets and costly silks, the wages of skilled workmen being four dollars a week, the day's work being from twelve to sixteen hours. Women, unable to do the hard work of weaving, get half men's wages, for lighter kinds of work, the same number of hours on, chenilles, velveteens, trimmings, &c. Children earn a little at light kinds of work—say three or four cents a day for making match boxes. We give as a matter of curious information, as well as to illustrate the subject of wages, the English correspondent's account of the labor of making velvet.

"To make a single inch of velvet, the shuttle has to be thrown between 180 times the treadles have to be worked, 60 times the wire has to be inserted, 60 times to be withdrawn, 60 times the knife has to be guided along the whole breadth of the work, and 60 times the pressure of the chest has to be exerted on a heavy beam, which is used to compress the work. Six hundred distinct operations are thus required to make one single inch of velvet, the average payment for making which is one penny."

Of course the physical and social condition of persons so employed and so paid must be correspondingly unhappy. And even at this low rate of wages work is scarce and many are out of employment. What a striking contrast is presented in this country! We hope never to see skilled workmen or common laborers reduced to that condition here. Yet, it must be apparent to every one, that free competition between labors of the same kind here and there tends to equalization, by raising wages somewhat there and proportionately reducing them here. On a broad humanitarian view this might be a ground of gratulation, but not on the more restricted view, of national interest and prosperity. It must also be apparent to every one, that some limitation must be put upon wages in every country, since by exorbitant demands, persistently urged, all works carried on by hired labor must necessarily be stopped. Capital is invested in such works for profit, and if the entire profit is absorbed by the payment of excessive wages, the capital will seek other kinds of investment.

THE BOGUS FREE RAILROAD BILL AND ITS SUPPORTERS.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* enters on the defense of Speaker HALL and others, who spoke against the Bogus Free Railroad Law, but—on the ground it was the best that could be obtained—voted for it. Now if the bill was not as bad as it could be—if it had not been made so at the dictation of the Pennsylvania Railroad monopoly—then there would be some show of reason in the plea. To take half a loaf when a whole one is impossible, is sometimes good policy, and a sincere man may adopt it. But in this instance there was no bread at all; only a stone—nothing else.

It is agreed on all hands that as the bill was reported by Senator LANDON, its true title would have been, a bill to *prevent* the construction of Railroads in Pennsylvania. Why, then, should any man, sincerely in favor of a Free Railroad Law, under any circumstances vote for the bill? *While, in fact, the bill was the best that could be obtained, it was as bad as it could be made.*

Doubtless some there were who perceived not the snare they were being led into by those who adopted the plea of taking the best they could get, trusting to the future to rectify mistakes. It is not such we blame for doing an intentional injury to the Free Railroad principle, though it is difficult to see how they can be justified, as legislators, in the mistake. Carry the principle into legislation as a practice, whenever a bill has been amended by its opponents so as to accomplish the opposite of what was intended, the originators of the bill would be bound to go for it, as the best they could obtain; whereas as consistent men, faithful to principle, the only course for them would be to vote against the bill as—which was the fact in this case—the worst that could be inflicted. We repeat, if a bill, as in this case, becomes so totally changed in its progress that it will defeat the very object for which it was framed, the only thing sincere supporters of the principle originally sought to be established can do, is to vote against it.

The logic of the thing, according to the subtle *Telegraph*, inspired by the astute Speaker HALL, is just this: whatever a legislator cannot successfully oppose, however bad it is, he must go for, because it is the best he can obtain. This rule incorporated into the moral and social system, as it seems to have been into the legislative at Harrisburg, would eventuate in a state of things, to successfully cope with which, would be likely to test the wisdom of the Solicitor, Speaker and his newspaper organ combined. Such wisdom—such logic—should without delay be everywhere secured by letters patent.

No amount of snuffle and cant in which the *Telegraph* may choose to indulge, can change the look of this thing. No extent of special pleading can alter the fact, that the genuine Free Railroad bill was taken to the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by them changed into a bogus bill—a bill which, should it become a law, will prevent and not facilitate the building of Railroads, and in this shape was reported by Senator LANDON, and passed through the Senate. That some sincere friends of the free principle voted for it, does not alter the facts. The public, which will, probably, look upon their act as a mistake, will not so regard the deliberate plotting of others, who, as sworn (and paid) friends of the monopoly, invented the paltry excuse of taking the best they could get, when in fact and all the time, they wanted to make it what it is—as bad as it could be.

So much of the *Telegraph's* article as deals in personalities, with us go for nothing. We are glad to have reason to know that the impression is gaining ground at Harrisburg, that public men, dealing with public questions, cannot entirely escape scrutiny. We intend to deal with them as such—and only such—and with that degree of plainness as the circumstances shall seem to warrant.

"A CHURLISH POLICY."

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, at a late hour, after the battle has been fought and well-nigh lost, raises a note of warning against the Bogus Railroad Law, which, at the dictation of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has passed through one branch of the Legislature and will probably go through the other. Our Philadelphia contemporary illustrates the fatality of such a law by referring to Maine, where the "churlish" individual liability principle has for years operated to prevent the construction of railroads and the development of the State. Though no State has greater natural advantages, we are assured that in consequence of the personal liability principle, which the Pennsylvania Company, (though it will be exempt itself,) is seeking to impose on on all new enterprises, the, development of Maine has been ruinously retarded, until the leading minds have become actively aroused in favor of a change. On this point our Philadelphia contemporary says:

"Capital has been discouraged from investment in Maine railroads on this account, and the enterprising native citizens, unable to find at home the means of thriving held out to them so freely elsewhere, migrate to the West. The statistics of the census show that the increase of population in the State is in a constantly falling ratio, and that the natives of Maine in the whole territories of the republic far exceed the actual present population of the State."

To get rid of the present liability incubus, is the question that agitates Maine, and there is no doubt what will be the result; and this, too, at the very moment when Pennsylvania, with her match less interests awaiting developement, is on the point of adopting that same fatal policy. We are glad that, even at this late hour, one Philadelphia journal has opened its eyes to the danger which threatens our State and that city; and we take especial pleasure in quoting the concluding remarks of the *American and Gazette*:

"This matter deserves attention in Pennsylvania, because the identical individual liability idea that has been so evil in its influence in Maine has been inserted in a measure called a free railroad law which has just passed our State Senate, but which in reality is intended to prevent the construction of new lines of railway. This extraordinary enactment provides, also, that any new line organized under it shall have not less than ten thousand dollars subscribed and paid in for each mile. If such a policy as this becomes established in Pennsylvania, we need only look at Maine to see what will be the result. Already we lose annually thousands of our sons, who migrate to the West because of the inadequate chances here for enterprise and industry; and if this bill becomes a law, the hegira must increase steadily with each succeeding year. Cannot our Legislature take warning in time, and avoid this result by inaugurating a more generous policy?"

If our cotemporary will take the trouble to ascertain the facts, it will find that in the Legislature the opponents of "a more generous policy" come from Philadelphia and the neighboring counties, marshaled by the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Philadelphia may be loth to look the facts in the face and permit the truth to have its proper weight, but some day or other—and it will not be long—that city will cry out for help in her efforts to emancipate herself from the bondage of this Monopoly. *It is doing for her what the "churlish policy" of Maine has done for that State.* Only let the prohibitory principle once be adopted—as it will be, unless Governor GEARY prevents it—and the future of Philadelphia will be fixed—not as a growing city, the repository of the untold wealth of a great State, and a formidable competitor for the internal commerce flowing from a dozen States—but as a stand-still place, pleasant for residences and cheap, because so far as business is concerned, it will be a great city—to emigrate from.

GETTING INTO RESPECTBLE COMPANY.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "The "Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL malignantly "and cowardly attacks Senators BIL-"LINGFELT, BROWN, of Mercer, COLE-"MAN, COWLES, DAVIS, TAYLOR, WAL-"LACE, WHITE and Speaker HALL, charging that it was their duty to have opposed "the bill at its final passage."

Those who, in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, figured the thing so as to make it appear that the friends of the genuine bill passed the Bogus Bill, are anxious to hide behind those who, from the start, were sincerely opposed to it, and seek to put upon their shoulders the weight of the responsibility. The truth is, the Bogus Bill had strength enough anyway to go through, and its fate would not have been changed, whichever way those who had opposed it, but in the end—unwisely we think—voted for it, went. But there were those who looked one way and rowed another from the beginning, and were only anxious to induce respectable company to take passage with them. In this they were too successful—far more successful, we are persuaded, than they would have been on a sober second thought.

The Bogus Bill was not passed by the votes of the Senators named above—though an attempt is now made to make it appear it was, and the attempt sufficiently displays the spirit of the Monopoly. It all the time had enough without them, and they went for it knowing that it would make no difference—a questionable policy, as we think they themselves will probably concede—but in no manner involving their integrity. The COMMERCIAL makes no attack on *them:* but it does hold up to reprobation those who, in the interest of the Monopoly professing friendship for a genuine Free Bill, really desired the success of the bogus one; and having been successful in the juggle, now attempt to hide behind true men. The thing won't work.

THE planting prospects in the neighborhood of Macon, Georgia, are said to be very promising, and agricultural operations are being carried forward vigorously. The area of cultivation is somewhat reduced, and the number of producing hands is less than last year.

THE *Round Table* expresses the belief that "in all human probability, female suffrage will have become, so far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, an accomplished fact." As a slight evidence of the probability of this, it may be stated that the women in St. Louis are agitating for the right of suffrage. They are circulating petitions among the people of St. Louis to that effect, and are also making preparations to hold a mass meeting of women for the purpose of bringing the question of female suffrage prominently before the people.

"VETERAN OBSERVER," writing from Cincinnati to the N. Y. *Times*, gives us a glimpse of the "inevitable logic of events" after the following fashion: "We are working ourselves through all problems. In 1866 seven hundred thousand people got married! In 1866 we built one hundred and fifty thousand new buildings for them to live in; and in 1866 we raised nine hundred millions of bushels of Indian corn to feed them. There is your problem all solved, without the aid of gold or foreign trade. Let Congress tinker, and the newspapers declaim, and the foreign traders whine—they will not interrupt, though they may greatly disturb the wave of American society, as it flows on to unprecedented greatness."

Pittsburgh M. E. Conference on the State of the Country.

During the recent session of the Pittsburgh Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Massillon, the Committee on the State of the Country presented the following report, which was adopted:

The state of the country is at the present time peculiar and anomalous. The war for the preservation of the Government and the Union has closed, but the conflict has not terminated: it has only been transferred to the forum; from the camp to the council. Ideas, not armies, are the forces which now confront each other, and the *real issue* is whether treason shall recover what it lost in the field or whether the sublime truths expressed in the Declaration of Independence shall have a distinct and emphatic recognition and application in the reconstruction of the Government and its future administration. Your committee therefore offer for your adoption the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That we heartily and emphatically indorse the action of the Thirty-ninth Congress on the question of reconstruction, and approve the measures adopted for the final settlement of that question.

Resolved, 2d. That believing *Christianity* to be the basis and bulwark of civil liberty, we hail with joy as among the auspicious signs of the times the Congressional temperance and prayer meetings.

Resolved, 3d, That as "righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people," we will not cease to pray for our rulers, and will give our influence and suffrages to elevate to offices of profit and trust men of unbending moral integrity.

(Signed) R. L. Miller, Chairman; A. McAbee, J. McCarty, W. Brown, J. Mansell, M. W. Dallas, W. Darby, M. McK. Garrett, A. W. Butts.

The American Chapel in Rome.

A letter dated at Florence, confirms the statements of the protection afforded to the American Chapel in Rome by the placing thereon by our Minister the arms of the United States. Says the writer: The chapel has two attached rooms, and all three are crowded every Sunday; large numbers going away unable to get in. A strong desire is felt that more ample provision may be made for the accommodation of our people before another winter. If we should find ourselves without a legation at Rome, our worship there would be without its present protection. The English having no regular agent known to the Roman Court, are obliged to get along as they can. Whatever may be said of the injustice of the Papal Government, its conduct is logically consistent. It followed necessarily that if the lecture-room of the Angelican congregation could not remain within its walls, that of the Scotch Coventicle could hardly be entitled to exemption. The Scotch worship had been simply tolerated for about six years. We cannot reasonably expect anything better than we see there at present, until there is such a change as will be brought about when the Italian Government takes possession. If Congress, acting hastily, on imperfect information, has abolished the Legation, we have simply cut off our own nose.

Georgia and the Military Bill.

According to the correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Macon, the appeal made by Ex-Gov. Brown on behalf of the Sherman Military Bill is not warmly responded to. On the contrary, the "wait-and-seeites" are far the most numerous class; while the third class—those who would invoke the judgment of the Supreme Court—are the most intelligent and influential, and will most probably receive large accessions of strength from those who believe in temporary inactivity. The original Union men, who disapproved of secession and did what they could to avert the war, are the most determined in their opposition to the Brown proposition. There is not one of these who has any hold on public confidence, who does not think that the appeal to the Court of last resort is the true course of Georgia to pursue. If the Court shall decide that the Sherman Bill is not unconstitutional, the submission to its provisions will be universal, but if it shall pronounce, as all expect, that they are all violations of the supreme law, and consequently void, all will obey that decision and expect to be protected in their obedience to law.

PATRIOTIC NOMENCLATURE.—A gentleman in New York was so thoroughly loyal during the war that he re-named four of his feminine children, between the ages of three and nine years, New York, Massachusetts, Ohio and Iowa, after the most patriotic States in the Union. Since then he has had two more girls, and christened them Indiana and Illinois. He now feels that their Union is secured, and that no such thing as secession can ever enter his family, even if he had half a dozen boys named after South Carolina, Mississippi and the other rebellious States.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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PERSONAL.

—The *Nation* comes out against Mr. Barnum, who is running for Congress in Connecticut, in the severest manner; speaks of "the knavishness of his career," and of him as a "good specimen of a class" who are well content to have their moral deformity exhibited to all comers as long as it makes a dollar flow into the till." It holds that "when a State amongst the foremost in refinement, and which admires a high culture, a high character, combined with both patriotism and eloquence, deliberately comes forward and tells the world that the party of progress, of reform, can find in its borders no fitter representative of its ideas than the proprietor of the woolly horse and the bearded woman, it is time for people in whose eyes character is still a political farce, to speak their minds out, even at the risk of doing some political damage." Hard but true though this may be, it is probable Mr. Barnum will go to Congress.

—The London *Court Journal* gives currency to a report of a new fashionable innovation in dress, which it says it would be almost inclined to fancy that it was a *canard* if it were less precisely vouched for. It is this: That small silver bells are to be introduced into the trimmings of ladies dresses. The idea is a little wild Indian and squaw fashion, but there may be something pleasing in it; and in a dance it may keep a sleepy partner vivacious if the "bells" ever and anon shakes her "bells" by way of keeping up the excitement and her partner awake.

—Mr. Duncan, of New York, who has the management of the contemplated excursion of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and others to the Holy Land, gives notice that there is room for several more passengers, but applicants must have "a good moral character, good health and a fair share of good humor." The test is not unreasonable, perhaps, but is it not personal in its aim?

—Madame Recamier retained her beauty much longer than is usual even with French women. "She did not struggle," said Sainte Beuve. "She resigned herself gracefully to the first touch of time. She understood, that for one who had enjoyed such success as a beauty, in order to seem yet beautiful, she must make no pretensions. A friend, who had not seen her for many years, complimented her upon her looks. 'Ah! my dear friend,' she replied, 'it is useless for me to deceive myself. From the moment I noticed that the little Savoyards in the street no longer turned to look at me, I knew that

The Daily Commercial

[The lines given below are the production of a pupil in one of the select classical schools of the city. Without pretensions to the highest poetical claims, they express good sentiments in smooth and flitting verse. A very creditable juvenile effort:]

THE HEAVENLY CHOIR.

In the realms of heavenly light,
In the choir, celestial, bright,
Clad in robes divinely fair—
Who shall sing in glory there?

Who a golden harp shall hold,
Skilled to touch the strings of gold?
Who shall wake the tuneful lyre,
One—a blessed one—in the choir
Singing, round the glorious throne,
Praises to the Holy One?

Not the man of worldly worth
Who is charmed by joys of earth;
Not the man of careless life,
Who will not share the noble strife
Of conquering self, (with helping grace),
Nor humbly run the Christian race.

Not the man who loves to scorn
Those whose aim is to adorn,
By their lives of holiness,
The great Religion they profess;

Not those who take delight in sin
Who never with their God have been
Never longed to see the face
Of the one so full of grace;

But the holy and the meek,
Who delight the Lord to seek;
Who with Him in prayer commune,
Asking humbly daily boon;

Who delight on earth to meet,
Gathering round the mercy-seat,
With their fellow-pilgrims here,
Pleading with Him while He's near;

Who delight to sing his praise,
And His holy name to raise
High upon the swelling song
Feebly made by human tongue.

These shall touch the golden strings;
These with Gabriel while he sings,
These shall wake the tuneful lyre,
These shall be the Heavenly Choir;
These to God their songs shall raise
Singing anthems to His praise;
Shall praise, for are the Mighty One,
Father, Holy Ghost and Son.

Grecian Dress.

The Greeks had a great variety of sandals, hoes and boots; but to go barefoot never offended the usages of society, except on festive r state occasions; and any one who remembers with what delight he felt the first touch of he soil in spring or early summer, when the ime came for throwing off his shoes and stockngs, will agree with me in thinking that the ellenic usage in this respect was more natual and agreeable than our own. Of all the enoyments of childhood and youth in the counry in former times, that of the soft, fresh eeling of the genial earth, pressed by the unhod sole of the foot, is undoubtedly one of the ost delicious—a pleasure, I fear, now fast anishing from the face of our planet. Though he Greeks had various coverings for the ead, it was also perfectly in accordance with the customs of polite society to go bare-eaded.

* * * * * *

There was one striking difference between he dresses of most of the other known nations f the ancient world and those of the Greeks nd Romans. Trousers, or pantaloons, were orn by the Oriental nations—Medes, Perians, Assyrians, Parthians—and by the princi- western nations of Europe known to the ncients, especially the Dacians and Gauls.

* * * * * *

The Greeks never wore them at all; nor did he Romans until the time of the Emperors, who iempted to introduce breeches among their ubjects as a means of making them forget their ncient liberties. The Greek style of dress was ot, however, precisely the same as the Romans, hough there was a general resemblance. The *imation* and *logos* of the Romans were different n shape, and differently worn, though as an uter garment they answered the same purose. The materials used by the Greeks were furnished partly by domestic manufacture, nd partly by commercial exchange. They ere fabrics of woolen, cotton, linen, and in he later times, silk. The woolen was frequently pun and woven by the women of the household, though there were also large establishments where this as well as the other issues ere manufactured to supply the market. he Dorians differed somewhat from the ther Greeks in their notions of propriety. At Sparta, the women appeared n the public games and dances in a yle of undress or half dress, which shocked e refinement of Athenian society. At Athens much more becoming style prevailed, except perhaps among the artificial ladies dance for hire t the private and public entertainments, at hich, be it remembered, modest women were ever present. The essential parts of the reelan dress remained with some changes in orm, fashion and make, nearly the same from omer down to the latest times.

* * * * * *

The articles of a Grecian wardrobe may be lassed under two heads—first, those drawn on, r got into; and second, thrown over the per on; the former called by the general term *ymmata*, and the latter *epiblemata*. The principal garment of the first class was the *chiton*, hich was worn next the body, like a flannel nderwaistcoat. In early times it was rge and long, reaching to the feet, ut later it was of varying length, tending sometimes to the knees and sometimes to the feet. Sometimes it was made ith two sleeves, closed, either by needle or by lasps or hooks placed at intervals down he arm, but frequently there was only one eeve, or arm-hole, the garment being secured by a brooch or pin over the other houlder, and in some of the works of art it s fastened by brooches over both shoulders. he one-sleeved kind was called the *exomis*, nd was less elaborately made, being worn by laboring people. Whether any garment was t any time worn under this among the Greeks s doubtful. The principal outer garment of the lass of *epiblemata* was the *himation*. This was square piece of cloth, of a more or less ocsional fabric, according to the circumstances of the earer. It was thrown over the left shoulder, rawn across the back to the right side, generlly below the right arm, but sometimes over it, nd again over the right shoulder or arm.

* * * * * *

The dress of the women consisted of the ame principal elements, but greatly diversified n form and in the manner of wearing. A belt r zone was clasped about the waist, and sometimes a second confined the dress below. They ad, too, a number of additional contrivances, nd one or two garments seldom worn by the ther sex. Julius Peloux describes first the *ponis* or *diplosion*—an outer garment with leeves, falling down to the feet, and ften made so long as to fold over t the top, and hang down over the reast and back. Sometimes the garment as so nearly the same for both sexes that husand and wife could wear it with equal convenience. Zanthippe is said to have steadily reused to wear her husband's. The most distinuished article of female apparel was called the *rocota*, a saffron-colored under garment, and ver this on state occasions was worn by the nen. *Peplos* is a general term for almost any ind of garment or cloak. Capes and tippets ormed a part of the lady's wardrobe; and vaious garments, purple or embroidered with old, floated about her person as see walked.

The Athenian women appear not only to have esorted to cosmetics, as we saw in the sketch f the wife of Ischomachus, but they had many ingenious contrivances for the improvement of the figure. Corsets and tightacing were frequently employed. If a amsel was too short, she had cork put into the soles of her shoes; if too tall, she tore thin soles, and dropped her thread on er shoulder. If her figure was too thin, he defect was removed by padding; so that, ays Alexis, the comic poet, the beholders ould very often at the beauty of her formed eyebrows, according to the same authority, ere blackened; a dark complexion was whitened; one too pale was rouged; and any eculiar beauty of the person was carefully displayed. She who had white teeth used to augh, that the passer-by might see what a andsome mouth she had, and so on. But I do ot think it would be fair to disclose any more ecrets of the toilette; though, as these ladies, living now, would be twenty-fivers or twenty-our centuries old, perhaps no great harm would e done to their prospects.

It is a mistake to suppose that these dresses ere always simple, and of a single color. The omen naturally dressed, as a general rule, more ayer thin than the men; but white, yellow, urple, gray, brown, olive, green, azure, and rangeable were worn by both sexes; only was considered essential to good taste to void very staring colors. The under garment, in times of mourning, was sometimes ack. On great occasions, such as festials and religious processions, a richer egree of dress was of course exhibited han in daily life; and there was some kinds f garments, as the *pyatis*, or purple robe, never orn except on these occasions. The white antle was the dress for many festival occaions, long after the dyer's art had given a variety of colors to the ordinary costume. It is, of ourse, understood that slaves and laborers in e country wore dresses different from those hich have been described, and such as were onvenient for their several occupations.

Generally speaking, the head and feet were ever covered only out of doors. The common term r the dress of the foot was *hypodema*, meaning mething bound under; but there was a great riety in form and fashion, from the simple sandal up to the high boots. The sandal was secured to the sole of the foot by a leather thong passing between the great and the second toe, and tached to another across the instep, that ain connecting with a strap that passed und the back of the heel. These straps were metimes so multiplied, and so closely crossed ch other, that they had nearly covered the ot. The half shoe covered the fore part of e foot. Gradually the whole foot was inclosed the upper leather, and ornamented with ws and buckles.

Persian shoes of red morocco were fashionable at Athens in the time of Aristophanes; and ecidentonian shoes were considered in good ste. Boots, open and laced in front, were orn chiefly in hunting. A species of sock or cking made of felt appears to have en sometimes worn. The soles of shoes, when thick and high, had e middle layer of cork, and sometimes en's shoes were studded with nails, though is was considered a mark of rusticity. A od fit was thought as important in the Athenian circles as it is now. Even Socrates put on elegant pair of shoes when he went to the mous supper at Agathon's house. Many lors were admissible—white, red brown and ark. Gloves were not used, except in certain nds of work.

The wedding dress of a gentleman consisted a *chiton* of Milesian wool, a white *himation* f shoes, with crimson thongs and clasps of old, and a chaplet of myrtle branches and vio-s. The bride wore embroidered sandals, orned with emeralds, rubies and arls, with white thongs, a necklace gold richly set with precious stones, mlets and pearl ear-drops for hair, fragrant th the richest perfumes of the East, was reained by a fillet or coronet and a chaplet of wers; and her fingers ungloved, were reendent with jewels and rings. Over her ople but magnificent costume, brilliant in lors and costly in ornaments, floated the very tissue of the nuptial veil, like a cloud.

Fellon's Lecture on Greece

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STATE LOAN.

PENNSYLVANIA

STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR

A Loan of $23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN

For the Redemption of the Over-Due Bonds of the Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The Bonds of the Commonwealth, and certificates of indebtedness, amounting to twenty-three millions of dollars, have been due and unpaid for some time past.

AND WHEREAS, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market, therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, be and are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in sums not exceeding in all such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and to issue certificates of loans or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of June and the first of August in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation, whether for State, municipal or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely: Three millions of dollars payable at the time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at a time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor, State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premium, if any, shall be paid in the same, and be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 2. The bids of the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder; *Provided*, That in no case shall more be authorized to be issued, than the par value.

SEC. 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now over due, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor General and State Treasurer may prescribe, and every bidder for the loan, now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid what portion of the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

SEC. 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, commissioners, or other persons, holding in trust any capital, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

SEC. 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

SEC. 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal or local taxation, after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

SEC. 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN W. GEARY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the State Treasurer, in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock, M., on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows: "Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pa., U. S.

Bids will be received for $10,000,000; reimbursable in 5 years and payable in 10 years; $8,000,000 reimbursable in 10 years and payable in 15 years, and $10,000,000 reimbursable in 15 years and payable in 25 years. The rate of interest to be either 6, 5 or 4 per cent. per annum. The kind of loan desired must be plainly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $500, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from local and municipal taxes.

The over due bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders for the same will be required to pay in cash or in the over due bonds aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or over due bonds.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay.

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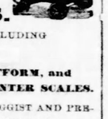

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20 bojes Havana Sugar;
150 chests Refined Sugar;
10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags Prime and Choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Government Coffee;
100 half chests Green and Black Tea;
25 half chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs and 50 half kegs Soda;
Spices, Soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS. — PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.—The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale 520,000 scrip of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable, without indorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General. On all bids for a less quantity than 40,000 acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor General,
For the Board of Commissioners.

Harrisburg, February 27, 1867.

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Barclay Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers.
S. M. Kier,	

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PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.

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CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR, Petroleum Lubricating Oils. Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils, Head Light, Tanners' Oil,

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For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL, WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL, LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL, SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS, And No. 1 CARBON OIL.

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Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 493 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

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PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after FEBRUARY 25th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, as follows:

Depart.	"Pittsburgh Time."	Arrive.
Fast Line	2.05 a m	10.15 a m
Mail	6.45 a m	6.35 p m
Mixed	9.00 a m	9.35 p m
Express	2.20 p m	10.10 p m
Steubenville Accom'n.	3.20 p m	9.30 a m
McDonald's Accom'n.	5.05 p m	8.20 a m

Leave.	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2.05 a m	7.20 a m	2.20 p m
Arrive at			
Columbus	10.50 a m	6.20 p m	11.30 p m
Cincinnati	3.30 p m	2.35 a m	5.00 a m
Indianapolis	8.00 p m	7.35 a m	7.55 a m
Terre Haute	11.00 p m	12.30 p m	12.30 p m
St. Louis	8.00 a m	8.00 p m	8.00 p m
Louisville	5.00 a m	3.00 p m	3.00 p m
Cairo	1.15 p m	1.30 a m	1.30 a m
Chicago	10.00 p m	8.00 a m	8.00 a m

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,

Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 31. Wm. H. Brown vs. J. P. Haigh et al.
No. 113. John McClusky vs. Nicholas J. Bigley.
No. 114. Thos. Drennan vs. Nicholas J. Bigley.
No. 115. Henry Downs vs. Nicholas J. Bigley.
No. 116. Michael Kelly vs. Nicholas J. Bigley.
Nos. 126, 127 and 128. William Brown, for use vs. John McCarren.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

No. 1. Baptist Honfrey vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad.
No. 2. John Sherman vs. School Directors of Lower St. Clair township.
No. 4. Wm. D. West vs. Same.
No. 5. Robert C. Dalzell vs. Same.
No. 6. Henry Herschauser vs. John Kuhn.
No. 8. Peter Shouse vs. Joseph McDonald.
No. 11. Robert Long et al., vs. John Brown.
No. 14. Alex. C. Lohr vs. Wm. Curry.
No. 16. J. Colbentz vs. H. Shields.
No. 18. John McMahon vs Fort Pitt Coal Co.
No. 20. Geo. H. Grady vs W. J. Backhouse et al.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Peter Suter, tried on Monday for assault and battery on John Holtzhouse, returned a verdict of guilty, when the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

Michael Scahill and Patrick Ferry were tried for committing an assault and battery on Z. Hardy. The assault was alleged to have been committed at Washington and Webster streets, on New Year's day. The jury found a verdict of guilty. The Court remarked that they had already been in prison two months awaiting trial, and sentenced them to pay a fine of fifteen dollars each and costs.

Abraham Reed, a colored man, was arraigned on a charge of feloneous assault and battery. Alexander Hall, the prosecuting witness, testified that on the 28th of January last, the defendant assaulted him with a knife, cutting him on the cheek and left hand. After the stabbing, the defendant drew a pistol and snapped it at Hall, but the load was not discharged. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced the defendant to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of three years.

Charles P. Coates was arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from Mr. Daniel Dennis, Road Master of the Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prison was remanded for sentence.

E. D. Carnahan was arraigned on a charge of obtaining goods to the amount of $90 from Wm. H. Wakefield, by representing that he was in the coal business, and the owner of coal and flats. The prosecutor withdrew the case, and paid the costs and a *sol pros* was entered.

Abraham Koster, an actor, connected with the German Theater, plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on Burno Messing, of the *Volksblatt*, and was fined thirty dollars and costs.

Terrance Brady was arraigned on a charge of committing an aggravated assault and battery on John Kelly. A difficulty occurred some weeks since between a number of persons near Wood's Run, Reserve township, when Brady knocked Kelly down and attempted to use a knife. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Scott plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, but a *sol pros* was entered upon the payment of costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Stowe.

The case of D. H. Lewis vs. Steamboat Little Jim Rees, taken up on Monday, was concluded yesterday about noon, but a verdict had not been returned at adjournment.

Rochester and Oleopolis Oil Company vs. J. H. Hany. Action to recover $4,010 55, with interest from June 19, 1866, the value of three barge loads of oil purchased from plaintiffs by defendant, which were destroyed by order of the Company's works at Oleopolis, Pa. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

Daniel Sweeney vs. Nicholas J. Bigley. This case, which was commenced on Monday, being an action to recover for extra services, and involving the question raised by the coal mines, regarding the capacity of the cars used in the coal works, is still on trial. The evidence for the plaintiffs went to show that the cars which were branded as holding twenty-nine bushels, could, by the "heaping process," be made to hold from forty-two to forty-four. For the defense it was alleged that it is a common custom for miners to fill the cars to their full capacity, and that after the nut coal and slack is extracted not more than the required number of bushels remain. The case is attracting considerable interest, and a large number of witnesses on both sides are in attendance as Court.

CHURCH TRAIN.

Man Missing—A Family in Trouble.

A case that appeals strongly to the sympathies of all charitable people was brought to notice last evening. On the 3d instant, a man named Peter Scoler left his family at Georgetown, Northumberland county, with the intention of coming to Pittsburgh, requesting his wife and family to follow him in a few days, and promising to meet her at the depot in this city. Mrs. Scoler packed and shipped her household effects, and then with her three children came on to Pittsburgh, arriving here on Saturday evening. Her husband failed to make his appearance, and the unfortunate woman is in great distress, fearing that he has met with foul play. She is at present stopping at the emigrant station, (the old passenger depot,) and the kind hearted Scoler, or any information of her husband that could be furnished her. She is fearful that he has been made away with, for the reason that her husband's brother suddenly disappeared in this city a few nights ago.

In the meantime should nothing be heard of her husband, Mrs. Scoler is anxious to find homes in a Christian family for her two daughters aged six and eight years, and will be glad to secure a situation for her son, a lad of fourteen or fifteen years, who can read and write. She would also be grateful for a situation in a family for herself. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a sister of Rev. J. D. Barnett, Presiding Elder for twelve years in the Elizabethtown district, Kentucky. Her husband and herself and family were driven out of Kentucky by the rebels, which is the cause to Pennsylvania, and have been residing with Scoler's relatives in Northumberland county. Mr. Scoler was a soldier in the Union army, until the close of the rebellion. Any persons who may take an interest in the matter, will find Mrs. Scoler at the emigrant station, on Grant street.

LARGE SALES OF REAL ESTATE BY AUCTION.—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, will sell on the respective premises on to-morrow (Thursday,) at ten o'clock, the real estate of the late Robert Ashworth, in Allegheny City and McClure township, near the city line, detailed description of which can be seen at the auction house, 159 Federal street, Allegheny. The sale will commence at the Southwest corner of Federal street and North Common, and be continued in the order as published in the advertisements and posted bills. This sale includes very valuable property, and should receive special public attention. Remember, the sales will take place on the premises.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Acting Mayor Morrow.]

LARCENY OF TOBACCO.

William Burlock was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny, preferred by John Hamilton, second mate on the steamboat Ida Rees No. 2. Mr. Hamilton states that Burlock came on the boat, which is lying at the Allegheny Wharf, on Monday afternoon, and left a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Hamilton, who was in the cabin at the time, noticing that he had something concealed under his coat, ran after and caught him on the wharf. Burlock had concealed on his person a couple of tobacco, valued at twenty dollars. The prosecutor handed him over to a policeman, who conveyed him to the Mayor's office. He had a hearing before Acting Mayor yesterday morning, and was held to bail for trial.

[Before Alderman Morrow.]

MAYHEM AND FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Peter Delaney appeared at the office of this magistrate yesterday, and made an information against George Hall, charging him with maliciously maiming and felonious assault and battery. He also made an information against David F. Hall, brother of the above defendant, for felonious assault and battery. The affair took place in Felix Laverty's saloon on Smithfield street, some months ago. George Hall is charged with having bitten off a portion of Delaney's nose. The particulars of the affair were published in the COMMERCIAL at the time, and need not be repeated. Warrants were issued for the arrest of both of the accused.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Dennis Golden, keeper of a grocery store on High street, made an information yesterday against James Cahill, a tailor, residing on the corner of Washington and Prospect streets, charging him with false pretenses. The prosecutor alleges that in the months of June, July and August, 1866, the defendant obtained from him groceries to the amount of thirty-nine dollars and seventy cents, by representing that he would give him in payment an overcoat, at the same time taking a measure for the coat. Cahill got the coat, and having yesterday refused to deliver the coat, and having yet failed to pay for the goods, he was arrested on a warrant issued.

IGNORANT DRUNKARD.

Alderman J. Donaldson and Mrs. Kate V. Close, charged on oath of George Bachtel, with false pretenses, had a hearing yesterday, and the prosecutor failing to substantiate the charge, the defendant was discharged. The costs and the accused were both generally charged. There is not the least ground for the charge.

[Before Alderman Strain.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Peter Spilker was arrested yesterday on a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife, Elizabeth Spilker, who alleges that he attacked her on the public street and kicked her. In default of $300 for his appearance for a hearing next Tuesday, he was committed to jail.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Michael Kearns, Jr., charged with false pretenses, on oath of T. R. Pike, had a final hearing, and was committed to jail for trial in default of one thousand dollars bail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Robert Story, who was charged, in connection with R. H. McCauley, with committing an assault and battery on Michael Kerwin, delivered himself up yesterday, and entered bail for his appearance for trial. Story then entered a cross-suit against Kerwin for assault and battery, alleging that the latter attacked him on the 14th ult., and struck him with a stone. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused. The parties are both employees on the Pan Handle Railroad.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Michael Scall, charged with the larceny of a pistol from Peter McGee, had a hearing, which resulted in his [illegible] jail for trial, in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

FALSE PRETENSES.

Michael Kearns, Jr., the party who was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Strain, was also charged yesterday before the same magistrate with false pretenses, on oath of E. C. Magian. A commitment was lodged against him for trial.

ARRESTED ON A PROCESS.

Samuel Lloyd was arrested on a process yesterday by officer Cupples, and committed to the county jail.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN ALLEGHENY.

On Sunday night last, between ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. John Kahn, a resident of Ohio street, Allegheny, was approached by two men, at the corner of Ohio and West streets, in the Third ward, that city, who demanded his purse, at the same time pointing a revolver at him. Feeling that resistance was in vain, he handed over to them his pocket-book containing fifteen dollars, and was then allowed to proceed on his way. He failed to recognize the robbers, as they both wore false whiskers. Mr. Kahn had two hundred dollars on his person that day, but fortunately for himself, left it at home before he started out at night. The robbers probably knew what he had in his mind of money, and expected to make a big haul, in which they were disappointed.

Sewickley Morals Threatened.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some guardian of the very moral town of Sewickley, whose age, being "a sexagenarian," (rather than the knowledge of the facts of the case,) gives him "a right to assume a solemnity" of diction, and speaks *ex cathedra* even as to the quality of the preaching best suited to advance the spiritual interests of the patrons of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, enters his protest in the *Chronicle* of the 6th inst., against a church train.

"Sewickley" says in regard to the Church train, there are two questions to be considered: "Will it pay the company?" "Is it desired by any considerable number of the patrons of the road?" We would add two more as equally cogent: Is it required for the purpose asked? Is it a work of necessity? We agree with "Sewickley" as to the efficiency of the present management of the road, and proceed to answer his first question, "Will it pay the Company?" This can only be demonstrated by actual experiment. The company will soon become cognizant of the fact that a great majority of the patrons of the road within the limits of the proposed train are petitioning for it. They are generally business men, and mean business. They wish a train for the express purpose of attending Church, and expect to pay for it. And the company can put the slur, position and illiberality of their petitioners to the test by offering to run a Church train whenever a certain number of quarterly tickets are sold for that train. But it will pay from the fact that whole families will go on that day, while on week days but one, or seldom more than two, of a family travel at a time. It would pay indirectly by offering so much greater inducements to parties to move out along the line of the road. Your informant has often been assured by a resident on the line of said road, who has been waked to a zealous advocacy of a church train by "Sewickley's" statements, that in offering a large tract of land for sale, he is met with the usual question: "Have you any churches in your neighborhood?" On receiving a negative answer, it is followed by another inquiry, "Is there a church train on the Fort Wayne road?" This being answered also with a negative, brings the invariable response, "It wouldn't suit us. We must either have church buildings or locate along the line of some other road where we can reach them in the city by a church train." I might also add that the editor of a leading Pittsburgh daily informed the writer, that the same consideration prevented him from becoming a resident on the line of the Ft. Wayne road.

Having mingled with the patrons of the road, and knowing the general and growing desire for a church train, we speak advisedly when we say it would pay, and that four-fifths of the patrons of the road desire it.

Is a church train necessary? "Sewickley" says "if I have no miscounted, there are just as many churches along the road, and within half a mile of it, from Leetsdale to Wood's Run as there are stations." Now, this assertion is somewhat ingenious. If it intends to convey the idea it expresses that there is a church at or within half a mile of every station, it is a miscount, in keeping with other data of "Sewickley's" article. If it means there are as many churches as there are stations between those points, it may be correct. Counting from Wood's Run, "Sewickley's" great array of spacious and elegant structures, dwindles to one Methodist Church near Jack's Run, one near Neville, and one Catholic Church near Glendale. The only three on the whole route except those in Sewickley and suburbs. Now, does "Sewickley" profess to say that those three churches, representing but two denominations, are sufficient for the large area of a large, growing and populous territory, or can any one opposed to the church train say that there are but few honest church goers in all this intelligent tract? Would not many who would avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the church of their choice? Sewickley seems satisfied with the church and the preaching that he has, and the small exercise of charity to others who feel that they are not suited unless the principles and ordinances of a church as well as its preaching commend themselves to their judgment.

"Is it a work of necessity?" It would be a great economy of labor to both man and beast. The proposed train would convey four hundred persons to church and require the labor of five or six men but three or four hours. To convey the same number to any church in the city would require one hundred conveyances, one or two hundred horses, and at least twenty men for extra grooming, harnessing, unharnessing, feeding, &c., besides the necessity of keeping up a special conveyance for church purposes, and the expense of the wear and tear, and soiling of clothes, &c.

We hope "Sewickley" may live long to enjoy his privileges, and may be brought to show how highly he appreciates them by ceasing to interfere with others who are anxious to reach the same enjoyment by a

CHURCH TRAIN.

Man Missing—A Family in Trouble.

A case that appeals strongly to the sympathies of all charitable people was brought to notice last evening. On the 3d instant, a man named Peter Scoler left his family at Georgetown, Northumberland county, with the intention of coming to Pittsburgh, requesting his wife and family to follow him in a few days, and promising to meet her at the depot in this city. Mrs. Scoler packed and shipped her household effects, and then with her three children came on to Pittsburgh, arriving here on Saturday evening. Her husband failed to make his appearance, and the unfortunate woman is in great distress, fearing that he has met with foul play. She is at present stopping at the emigrant station, (the old passenger depot,) and the kind hearted Scoler, or any information of her husband that could be furnished her. She is fearful that he has been made away with, for the reason that her husband's brother suddenly disappeared in this city a few nights ago.

In the meantime should nothing be heard of her husband, Mrs. Scoler is anxious to find homes in a Christian family for her two daughters aged six and eight years, and will be glad to secure a situation for her son, a lad of fourteen or fifteen years, who can read and write. She would also be grateful for a situation in a family for herself. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is a sister of Rev. J. D. Barnett, Presiding Elder for twelve years in the Elizabethtown district, Kentucky. Her husband and herself and family were driven out of Kentucky by the rebels, which is the cause to Pennsylvania, and have been residing with Scoler's relatives in Northumberland county. Mr. Scoler was a soldier in the Union army, until the close of the rebellion. Any persons who may take an interest in the matter, will find Mrs. Scoler at the emigrant station, on Grant street.

Patents Issued.

Among the patents issued from the United States Patent office for the week ending March 5th, 1867, were the following to Western Pennsylvanians:

John Lippincott, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improved method of tempering circular saws.

Wm. W. Martin, of Allegheny city, Pa., for improved spike machine.

Wm. Neenes, Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in moulding pulleys.

Andrew Patterson, of Birmingham, Pa., for improvement in making files for belts.

John M. Ingold and Eugene Ingold, of Allegheny, Pa., for improvement in springs for carriages.

Isaac A. Smith, of Connellsville, Pa., for improved carving fork.

C. F. Walker, of Banford's store, Pa., for improved washing machines.

John Hartzell Zinn, of Edsville, Pa., assignor to self and Peter D. Johns, for improvement in hinges.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF RATS.—On Saturday last, the slaughter house of Thomas Waddell, at Bakerstown, this county, was torn down, and a general onslaught on the rats, which had their habitation beneath the floor, took place. A circle was made around the slaughter house and boarded, so that the rats could not escape. Ten dogs were placed within the circle, the floor torn up, and an onslaught on the whole rat tribe took place. After all the rats had been killed, a count of them was made, when it was found that the enormous number of three hundred and ninety-five had had been slain by the dogs.

SEWER SEVERELY SCALDED.—An accident occurred on St. Nicholas Hotel, on Grant and Fourth streets, on Monday evening, resulting in the serious injury of a young woman named Bridget Colly, employed as a cook in the hotel. The girl, it appears, while passing the furnace, set fire to her clothing. A son of the proprietor, named Wm. Fehl, hearing her screams, ran to her assistance and succeeded in extinguishing the flames. She was severely burned about the arms and body, but her injuries are not considered very dangerous. Mr. Fehl had his hands severely burned in smothering the flames.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.—U. S. District Attorney R. B. Carnahan yesterday filed a libel against the distillery of Charles McClure, in Cook township, Westmoreland county, for failing to make returns to the United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the Twenty-first District. Among the articles seized were ninety-four gallons of singlings; eleven hogsheads, two and a half barrels of whisky, together with all the appurtenances of the distillery. McClure manufactured, from the first of January, 1866, to the seventh day of March, 1867, twenty-thousand gallons of whisky, upon which he failed to pay the taxes. The libel which he failed to pay the taxes. The libel will be heard before Judge McCandless to-day.

FIRE IN SOUTH PITTSBURGH.—Early yesterday morning a two-story brick house, located on the Brownsville road, in South Pittsburgh, and a short distance above the railroad bridge, was destroyed by fire. The house was unoccupied, and was formerly owned by a colored blacksmith named Oliver Adams, who sold it but a few days since. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The loss will amount to over two thousand dollars, which is fully covered by insurance.

TRAINS DELAYED.—Engine No. 3, on the Connellsville Railroad, attached to a freight train, while passing through Sand Patch, McKeesport yesterday morning, broke the fore-axle of the tender, throwing the locomotive off the track. The passenger trains were delayed about four hours in consequence.

PITTSBURGHER DROWNED.—Thomas Conover, a resident of this city, fell of the steamboat Chattanooga, at Clarksville, Tennessee, on Tuesday last, and was drowned.

ETY ANNIVERSARY.

An[illegible]he Ladies' Tract Society[illegible]orts of the Officers and M[illegible]

The annual [illegible]ociation was held on Monday [illegible]t Presbyterian Church, Alle[illegible]s. R. Swift presiding, and was open[illegible]prayer by Rev. Dr. Preston.

The Constitution and By-Laws were read by the Secretary, Mr. S. M. Morton, and adopted.

The following report of the Board of Managers was then read:

MANAGER'S REPORT.

Another year has passed, and we come again before the Christian public of Allegheny with the report of our year's work. We have little that is new or startling to offer. The same monthly rounds of visitation, the dissemination of the same truth, the same great work of bringing souls to Christ, with but little variation in the object or plan, has been pursued during the past as in former years. But while the tangible facts concerning our work the past year, the facts and figures which appear in a report like this, are much the same as in former years and former reports, yet the work itself has been new. The same tree bears the same kind of fruit each year, but the fruit itself is always fresh and grateful. So the oft-told story of a Savior's love has fallen from the lips of the Tract Visitor with all the freshness and interest of an unheard tale. The "word in season" has opened new trains of serious thought in some minds during the past year for the first time. The cup of cold water and the act of Christian kindness have been just as welcome to the needy and suffering as if they had never been administered before.

These annual reports, which mark the close and review the work of the years, are indeed very much like the swingings of a pendulum, for each year it has described the usual question: pendulum is swinging thus monotonously, the hand above, on the dial of the great horologue of time, is surely moving forward, nearer and nearer to the morning hour.

We announce with gratitude that God has greatly blessed us during the past year. Notwithstanding our unfaithfulness in many things, the encouragements we have received have greatly exceeded our discouragements, and the bright pages of our experience have far outnumbered and overlapped the dark. We can but feel that God has in some measure "established the work of our hands upon us," to Him be all the praise and all the glory!

The place and objects of this society are familiar to most of our friends, to whom this report is addressed. It is a union of all the Christian ladies of Allegheny, and its four-fifths of the patrons of the road desire it.

Is a church train necessary? "Sewickley" says "if I have no miscounted, there are just as many churches along the road, and within half a mile of it, from Leetsdale to Wood's Run as there are stations." Now, this assertion is somewhat ingenious. If it intends to convey the idea it expresses that there is a church at or within half a mile of every station, it is a miscount, in keeping with other data of "Sewickley's" article. If it means there are as many churches as there are stations between those points, it may be correct. Counting from Wood's Run, "Sewickley's" great array of spacious and elegant structures, dwindles to one Methodist Church near Jack's Run, one near Neville, and one Catholic Church near Glendale. The only three on the whole route except those in Sewickley and suburbs. Now, does "Sewickley" profess to say that those three churches, representing but two denominations, are sufficient for the large area of a large, growing and populous territory, or can any one opposed to the church train say that there are but few honest church goers in all this intelligent tract? Would not many who would avail themselves of the opportunity of attending the church of their choice? Sewickley seems satisfied with the church and the preaching that he has, and the small exercise of charity to others who feel that they are not suited unless the principles and ordinances of a church as well as its preaching commend themselves to their judgment.

"Is it a work of necessity?" It would be a great economy of labor to both man and beast. The proposed train would convey four hundred persons to church and require the labor of five or six men but three or four hours. To convey the same number to any church in the city would require one hundred conveyances, one or two hundred horses, and at least twenty men for extra grooming, harnessing, unharnessing, feeding, &c., besides the necessity of keeping up a special conveyance for church purposes, and the expense of the wear and tear, and soiling of clothes, &c.

We hope "Sewickley" may live long to enjoy his privileges, and may be brought to show how highly he appreciates them by ceasing to interfere with others who are anxious to reach the same enjoyment by a

CHURCH TRAIN.

And now we ask your prayers, your contributions, and your certainly [illegible] of the prayers of all who love the Savior, we are assured. By the blessing of God and your liberality, we are able to report the Society out of debt at the present time, as will be shown from the Treasurer's report. We depend upon the same liberality for the coming year.

What we most need is distributors. A part of the field embraced in our plan—Sunquenoon and Lowrie's Run—has been necessarily left without distribution the past year, for want of visitors. To the friends of the Society, to the pastors of our Evangelical churches, to the Christian public, we look for laborers. When our pastors enlist the ladies of their congregations to join us! Will not the good ladies of Allegheny come and help us? The destitution in our city midst is great; the call is loud and imperative.

We are called upon to record the death, during the year of a faithful manager and visitor of this society, Miss Isabella Gault, who has laid down the cross and gone to wear the crown, a crown in which we trust some *stars* are set, representing souls saved through her instrumentality as a tract distributor. She was "faithful unto death." We mourn our loss, but rejoice at her gain.

Thanking God for the past, and trusting in Him for the future, we enter upon another year with the hope of doing more good, in our humble way, and adding something to the honor of the Master we profess to serve.

The following report of the Treasurer was also read:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

A. Fleming, Treasurer, in account with the Ladies Tract Society of Allegheny, March 11, 1867.

DR.

March 13, 1866, balance at last report	$ 27 20
April 1, 1866, Collection at Annual Sermon	73 50
Monthly Collections	302 67
Donations from Managers	289 25
Donation	5 00
March 10, 1867, Collection at Annual Sermon	97 74
	$793 79

CR.

April 20, 1866, by cash paid sundry bills for tracts	$120 00
May 15, 1866, by cash paid sundry bills for wrapping paper	1 60
July 20, 1866, by cash paid sundry bills for *Messengers*	134 75
February 15, 1867, by cash paid sundry bills for freight and drayage	31 69
February 19, 1867, by cash paid sundry bills for printing for society	12 40
February 25, 1867, by cash paid sundry bills for *Messengers*	230 04
February 25, 1867, by cash paid sundry bills for tracts	107 50
March 6, 1867, by cash paid to Janitor	6 00
Counterfeit currency	4 75
	672 73
Balance in treasury	120 06
	$793 79

The reports were adopted.

Spirited addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Preston and Revs. Slattery and Scovil.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Society acknowledge the continued liberality and kindness of the first Presbyterian Church congregation in furnishing them a place for meeting, and for all the uses of the Society.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Preston be and are hereby tendered to Rev. Dr. Clark for his admirable sermon in their behalf.

Resolved, That the tract distributors of Allegheny city and Manchester earnestly desire the prayers of all who may take part in the daily union prayer meeting on Saturday, 16th inst., as they will endeavor to go out with their tracts on that day of that day.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS ELECTED.

The following board of officers and managers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.

Vice President—Mrs. H. Dunlap.

Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hays.

Treasurer—Miss A. Flemming.

Managers—Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Forest, Mrs. Yeager, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Breading, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Dudley, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Bryan, Miss Whitten, Miss Beck, Miss Blackstock, Miss Patiinson, Miss Phelps.

After singing the doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Smith, and the audience dismissed.

Lawrenceville Election—Citizens' Ticket Successful.

The municipal election for borough officers of Lawrenceville, to serve for the ensuing year, took place yesterday, and resulted in the success of the entire Citizens' Ticket. There was very little excitement attending the election, but quite a large vote was polled. J. C. Buffum, Esq., the present Burgess, was re-elected by a majority of ninety-six. All the members of Council elected are Democrats. Following are the returns:

FIRST WARD.

Republican.	*Citizens'.*
BURGESS.	
J. J. Wainwright	138 Joseph C. Buffum
COUNCIL.	
Robert Watson, Sr	138 Robert J. Watson, Jr
George McKee	120 Philip Berger
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
S. W. Reynolds	112 John Kallgithaller
J. Evans	123 T. B. Stewart
AUDITOR.	
John Wilkinson	118 J. P. Pearson
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
John McCully	125 Jacob Dietz
John Metcalf	120 John Irwin
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.	
George Garrison	123 Peter Lietz
INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.	
Wm. Thumpson	120 Joseph Burt
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
John Hoerr	127 John Fass
CONSTABLE.	
C. Jeffries	122 James L. Irwin

SECOND WARD.

Republican.	*Citizens'.*
BURGESS.	
S. J. Wainwright	183 J. C. Buffum
COUNCIL.	
Samuel McMahon	183 James B. Meanor
Wm. Bishop	129 Andrew Scott
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.	
James T. McClure	142 Lawrence Mitchell
J. C. Brown	125 John McGilvervey
SCHOOL DIRECTORS.	
S. W. Reynolds	177 T. B. Stewart
J. Evans	138 John Kallgithaller
AUDITOR.	
J. J. Covert	178 S. H. Watson
ASSESSOR.	
James T. McClure	142 E. Davlson
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.	
A. D. Anderson	146 Thomas Barrett
Charles North	134 Samuel Black
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS.	
Alex. McClintock	182 Henry Ahlborn
INSPECTOR OF ELECTIONS.	
Henry Whiteman	140 M. J. Green
RETURN INSPECTOR.	
Wm. M. Pearson	145 Thomas Barrett
CONSTABLE.	
J. Jeffries	122 James L. Irwin

A CENTENARIAN DEAD.—Mrs. Margaret Henon, a resident of Neville Island, died at her residence on Monday, in the one hundredth year of her age.

TRIAL OF THE VIGILANT STEAMER.—Yesterday afternoon the new Vigilant Steam Fire Engine was tested at the corner of Market and Water streets, and the trial resulted satisfactory to the members of the company. Mr. Beam, the inventor of the engine, was present and superintended it. After raising one hundred and fifty-six pounds of steam a stream of water was thrown two hundred and ninety feet, and Mr. Beam stated that it had capacity to throw three hundred feet. The steamer works beautifully and is a decided success.

CHILD DROWNED.—Yesterday morning a child aged twenty-two months, named Albert McCurry, fell into the Ohio river, at the Marine Railway, near Temperanceville, and was drowned. The child's parents live on a boat anchored near the ways, and yesterday the little fellow, while playing with an older brother at the front part of the boat, fell overboard, and drowned before he could be rescued. The body was recovered and an inquest held, when the jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."

DON'T put off leaving your measures for half a dozen of those perfect fitting French Yoke Shirts, at Murdock & Putnam's, 72 Fifth street.

WE recommend Rosston's Yeast Powder, and we sell it. Whitmore Bros., Wholesale Druggists, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

SOMETHING NEW—Tucker's Patent Musical String Top. Is always wound up. Call early and procure one, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

COD LIVER OIL.—The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is Caswell's Cod Liver Oil, manufactured by Caswell, Mack & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. MW

TO THE SUFFERING.—I have been suffering with dyspepsia, costiveness, general debility, &c. My attention was called to the testimonials published in the papers of the wonderful cures performed by the Indian Herb Doctor. I placed myself under his care, and am entirely cured. I have gained thirteen pounds.

C. H. BIRMMER.

I am connected with the Cleveland repair shop, and will cheerfully answer any questions in relation to my case.

The Doctor's office is No. 194 Liberty street.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The new play, written expressly for Edwin Adams, entitled "Clairvoyance," was presented for the first time in this city last evening to a large audience, and was very well received. Without mentioning the plot of the play, we may say that it abounds in fine situations and increases in interest as it progresses to its termination. Mr. Adams was ably supported by the stock company, all in the cast performing well. The play will be repeated this evening.

GERMAN THEATER.—This evening Theodore Klotz, one of the most pleasing members of the German company, will take a benefit at the Academy of Music, when Mr. Heyin will perform a favorite character.

VARIETIES.—The usual attractive performances will be given here this evening—drama, ballet, songs and dances.

THE shivering victims of Fever and Ague, who freeze to-day, to burn to-morrow, might have been exempted from their present trials had they only listened to a friend in time. A safeguard against all malarious diseases, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. But it is too late for prevention it is not too late for cure. A single bottle of this irresistable herbal tonic will stop the paroxysm, and a regular course of it will restore the patient to vigorous health. The prudent and thoughtful, however, who would rather forestall disease than wait its assaults, will resort to this tonic at once against intermittent and remittent fevers at the commencement of the season when they prevail. Now is the time to forearm the system against fever and ague, bilious complaints and dyspepsia—believe it, before others are down and always aggravated, by the chills and damps of winter and early spring.

Shakspeare on Intermittents.—The Bard of Avon tells us that the "March of dotes doth nourish Agues," and the remark is as true now as it was three hundred years ago. But, fortunately, in those modern days, March Agues can be promptly met by HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, a single week, will put the system in a condition to resist every species of intermittent fever. Or, if there is a predisposition to biliousness or dyspepsia, this unequaled regulator and invigorator will just suit the case. Certainly. All the disorders common to the season of fogs and frosts may be held in obeyance by this potent antidote. They may also be ejected from the system, after they have made a lodgement there, by its persevering use. It is therefore moral insanity for any family to be without it.

MARRIED:

SWEM—HAMMER—On Tuesday, March 12, 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wentzel officiating, Mr. JOHN B. SWEM, Jr., to Miss CARRIE E. HAMMER, all of Pittsburgh. No cards.

DIED:

GORMLY—On Monday evening, at 7¾ o'clock, KATHERINE GORMLY, aged 73 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, No. 213 North Avenue, North Common, Allegheny. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LIPPINCOTT—On Tuesday, March 12th, 1867, OLIVERETTA E., wife of Joseph M. Lippincott, aged 24 years.

The funeral will take place on THURSDAY MORNING, March 14th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, corner of Chatham and Wylie sts. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

(Cincinnati and Baltimore papers please copy.)

DEVORE—On Tuesday evening, at 10½ o'clock, CLYDE SAMPLE, infant daughter of Wm. H. and M. E. Devore.

The funeral will take on THURSDAY, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 91 Grant st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines
ARE THE BEST.
Call and see them in operation at SUMMER & CO'S 27 Fifth street.

VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
Engagement of the Distinguished Star Sisters, Mlle. ESTELLE and CELESTINE CARLE, the dashing Duo Danseuses; also the talented Gymnastic and Sensational Artiste, Mlle. LILIE CLAIR, and the wonderful Gymnasts and Acrobats, Messrs. LAFELLE and KING. The entire brilliant combination in a new selection of Songs, Dances, Negroisms and the beautiful drama entitled, LA TOUR DE NESLE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats..... 75c | Dress Circle..... 50c
Gallery..... 25c | Private Boxes..... $5 00
WM. H. KNOX. ROBERT C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
268 *Liberty Street*,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MARVIN'S CRACKERS.
ARE NOW CONSIDERED
Superior to any others in Market
S. S. MARVIN,
LATE R. & J. DAVIS,
No. 91 LIBERTY STREET, foot of Fourth.
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON.
GRAFF, BYERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water and Gas,
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
HAMMERED IRON FOR
OIL WELL TOOLS.
WAREHOUSE:
98 WATER AND 122 FIRST ST.,
mh21 PITTSBURGH, PA.
BUNGS,
BUNGS.
We are now manufacturing a superior article of
COMPRESSED AND CUT BUNGS,
And would respectfully call the attention of Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., to our stock before purchasing elsewhere. And have also on hand a large stock of Rosin, Pitch, Irish Moss, Wood Shovels, Corks, Plugs, Taps, &c., which we will sell at Eastern prices.
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
132 and 135 THIRD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
BUNGS,
BUNGS.
I am prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superior article of
TURNED AND DRESSED BUNGS.
Orders respectfully solicited.
P. HAYDEN,
cor. Marbury st. and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.
OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to
NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets,
Bankers and Brokers,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jc4
TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
COR. OF FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1867.

—Money appeared to be more plentiful to-day in discount circles. Rates were not so rigidly high and loans were more readily